



# THE Gleichen Call



Tenth Year, No. 44

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917

Per Year \$1.50

## Herb McKie and Percy Kingsmith Wounded

Mrs. McKie has received official notice that her son, Private W. H. McKie, has been wounded in France, and anxiously awaits further information. Herb left here only a few months ago with the Kilties and his friends will join in expressing sincere sympathy with his father, mother and other relatives.

In a letter to his father Private Percy Kingsmith states he was recently wounded with shrapnel and is recovering nicely.

## Calgary Mounties Arrest Wealthy Indian

Tom Cutter, one of our wealthy Blackfoot Indians, returned from Calgary last week very indignant and greatly disgusted with the Calgary Mounted Police. It appears a merchant up their hung a coonskin coat out to air in front of his store, valued at \$150, and some one took it. Soon the red-coats were on the job and as Tom was wearing a good coat they took him in, claiming he stole the coat. Tom cannot talk English, but he finally produced a receipted bill for \$450.55 from J. A. Ramsay and made the police understand he paid for it and bought the coat from Ramsay. The police told him his account was not his and that he picked it up on the street. He could hardly stand for such an insult as he is a Christian and very honest. At Tom's request Mr. Ramsay wrote a letter to the superintendent of the police and if the mounties who arrested Tom read it they will take a seat away back or else be on lookout for a Blackfoot bride. If the Calgary mounties will come to Gleichen they can easily find fifty Indians wearing \$150 coon coats and who have handled ten times that amount of their own cash the past month. Tom Cutter thinks that if the Calgary police would guard their merchants' extracts as carefully as they do their coon coats more good would be accomplished.

## Namaka Notes in Brief

Hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. C. Watts on the birth of a daughter.

Howard Gray, the new Namaka school teacher, was a visitor to Namaka for the week end. He will open school on Feb. 1st.

At the annual Namaka school meeting Geo. Peterson was re-elected trustee for the next term.

At the Hammer Hill school meeting N. E. Thorssau was elected trustee in place of Mr. Scott, who wished to resign. School is now open with Mr. A. Winspear in charge.

An interesting lantern lecture on School Consolidation was given by Mr. F. R. MacDonald of Caresland in the I.O.C.F. hall Namaka on Friday evening, the 12th inst. After the meeting an interesting discussion took place on the advisability

of making a consolidated school district around Namaka.

District Deputy, G. M. Copeland visited Namaka Lodge I. O. O. F. with his suit from Langdon to install the new officers of the Namaka lodge on Tuesday, the 9th inst. The installation was an open one, several ladies being present. After the installation supper was provided by the lodge and a musical program and speeches followed. The hall was then cleared and dancing indulged in until an early hour. The new officers are:

Alex. Montgomery, P G  
W G Colpoys, N G  
T A Thorssen, V G  
W W Winspear, R S  
E C Watts, F S  
J B Sim, Treasurer  
C Schafer, R S N G  
R Peterson, L S N G  
Ed Linkhart, Warden  
Paul Moller, Conductor  
P Ballard, O G  
W Fawkes, I G  
W Parish, Chaplain

## P. Kingsmith Writes From His Little Hut in France to the Call

Dear Sir and Bro.:—  
As the festive season draws near, thoughts turn to home and friends even more so than at other times, so in writing to you, I would like to wish you and all my friends a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

If I still keep on top till Xmas., which, by the way, we shall be out of the trenches to celebrate, it will be the second one I have spent in this country, and a vast change has come over the old battalion in that time. Many of the boys have done their bit and are at rest in various parts of the country, while others have gone back wounded. Of the original bunch of Gleichen boys who came out. I alone continue to go into the trenches. Ted Weddel has been made the shoemaker sergeant in his brother's place and "Wakey" still remains monarch of all he surveys at the butcher's block and he is not looking any the worse. Frank Vigar, having lost an eye, will, I presume, be discharged and he has certainly shown up well. After being wounded early in the fray he came back smiling and kept going strong until he got hit in the Somme fighting. He was in the grenade section for several months so I used to see more of him than any of the other boys. I am afraid poor Bert Woods and Rod Gooderham are prisoners. I have made inquiries of the boys who were with them.

Since leaving the Somme we are in a more peaceful part of the line and although the gentle Hun gives us a large assortment of minnewurfers, or usages as the boys call them, and everyone seems to be able to dodge them.

I returned lately from a five weeks course at the First Army School. We were near Boulogne and needless to say I had an enjoyable time. While there I ran across our old friend Austin Brown, who has recovered from his wound and had secured a job which he hoped would last all winter. He was looking fine.

G. Maitland came to us in one of the drafts of reinforcements we had after the Somme, but he is now with the engineers. I have not seen him lately.

I am hoping to get my leave

## Red Cross President Thanks Blackfeet Indians

Ottawa, Jan., 11th, 1917.

The Chief of Blackfoot Band,  
Gleichen Alberta.

Please accept the sincere thanks of the Red Cross Society for the splendid donation of your Band to its funds. The amount is surprisingly large, and representing, as it does, the personal efforts and labor of the individuals is the more appreciated. It will bring comfort and happiness to many who are suffering in distant lands. With best wishes for the health, happiness and continued prosperity of yourself and all members of your Band.

R. B. BENNETT,  
President of the Provincial Branch of Red Cross Society.

sometime in January and after 15 months out here it looks good to me.

Well, I guess I am about out of dope and I must apologize for using pencil but I have broken my fountain pen and the stores in this berg are "na-pean."

I have an ideal little home here in the cellar of a ruined house, and, although the roof leaks a little and the floor is a little mucky, I guess some ingenious real estate agent could sell it as a charming freehold residence.

How are the lodges going on? You might remind Ralph Umbrite he owes me a letter.

Well, I think I'll close now. Remember me to all and extend my sympathies to Mrs. A. S. Woods and Mr. Gooderham. I remain, Yours sincerely and fraternally,  
P. KINGSMITH.

About 9 o'clock Thursday night the fire whistle alarmed the entire town as it was a rough, cold, stormy night. The fire proved to be in A. Jenz's residence, which was well protected from the north wind by the Revelstoke Sawmill lumber yard. The fire started in the ceiling of the small kitchen, where the stove pipe enters the chimney close to the ceiling. Mr. Jenz says he could have distinguished the blaze with two or three pails of water but he could not pump it fast enough. The chemical engines were rather slow arriving and the hose reel discouraging, and when it did arrive wrenches were missing, making it necessary to run out the whole reel. However, when the boys got started they worked hard and saved the building, with only little damage to it. Most of the furniture was removed from the house and the damage would be only a few hundred. Evidently with a little practice the new brigade will prove excellent.

## Great 'Cellist Coming

On Saturday evening, February 3rd, the people of Gleichen who appreciate good music will have an opportunity that seldom comes to a town the sizes of this. That night the Hambourg-Hollinshead Recital will be given in the Opera House.

Boris Hambourg, the world-renowned Russian 'cellist, Redferne Hollinshead, Canada's greatest tenor and Gerald Moore, the remarkable English boy pianist, should need no introduction for their reputation is world-wide. We need only add that commercial travellers, who have heard them in the West advise:

"Don't miss them. They live up to their reputation."

## Says Premier 1) Contest Gleichen

The appended is culled from a Calgary newspaper's report of the contest.

Fred Davis, the recently nominated Conservative candidate in the Gleichen constituency, was then presented as a 'sure winner'. Chairman Hillocks observed that it had come to his ears that afternoon that Mr. Davis was going to have the honor of opposing Premier Sifton in that riding when the next election came off and predicted that if the premier did attempt anything so rash he would 'get a licking'.

"The candidate said that he had a proposal that, if incorporated in the party program, would boost it along to victory. This slogan was 'provincial ownership of elevators'. Mr. Davis proceeded at some length to show how government ownership of the elevators would benefit the farmer and the public alike and that, acting in co-operation with the Dominion elevator system, would do away with the present congestion and equalize prices and grades."

The Gleichen constituency would not be in normal condition if six weeks went by without some politician being reported ready to do or die for Gleichen. While there is no immediate danger of an election we have John S. Mavor and George Lane ready to fight to a finish for the honor of protecting us in the Dominion parliament. For the Alberta Legislature Fred Davis has on his armour and Premier Sifton is mentioned by his enemies ready to don his. Another report is that E. H. Riely is to be asked to return to his first love. Meantime J. P. McArthur and W. A. Buchanan are doing the job and may be counted in the ring when the real scrap starts.

"Tomorrow night, Friday, a 'Catch the Kaiser' social will be given in the Larkin Hall in aid of the rink. A committee of ladies have the entertainment in hand and promise many surprises and plenty of good edibles. Everybody come for a good time and help get the rink in good shape."

We have just received a report of the Pioneer box social and it will appear next issue.

In spite of the fact that the law is distinctly against the shipment of dynamite or any other explosive on railway trains without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package and giving notice thereof in writing to the station agent where the package is shipped, persons continue to resort to all kinds of devices to carry explosives in defiance of the law. The lowest fine possible for such an infraction of the law is \$500. Very recently a firm of well drillers shipped a well drilling outfit from Brownlee to Cheviot on the C. P. R. The statement statement given to the station agent was for "40 pieces of well drilling machinery." Without complying with the instructions for shipping explosives the shippers placed a box containing about seventy pounds of dynamite on the car. The box had an open top and had sticks of dynamite packed around the outside of an inner box which also contained dynamite. When an inspector of the company at a station through which the car passed made the discovery an action was taken and judgment was issued against the shippers for \$500 and costs.

Mrs. McKay has arrived from Fredericton, N.B., to visit her son, F. K. McKay. On her way west she visited at Medicine Hat her two daughters, Madge, Foat, and the youngest, and will then visit her brother, W. H. Bailey, at Calgary. Mrs. McKay first visited Gleichen in 1877 and after twenty years notes some wonderful changes and says that north of St. Andrew's church the only place was Gopher John's log shack. Last Sunday she attended this church and was pleased to listen to Canon Stocken just as she had twenty years ago. When here before she picked up several small Sunday school tickets which she still has and money could not buy. She is a very active lady and another twenty years hence we would not be surprised to see her again here noting the changes.

The ratepayers meeting Tuesday night was well attended and after discussing the purchasing of the electric light plant from F.C. Vigar all present signed a petition asking the Council to submit the proposition to a vote of the ratepayers. In next issue we will give an outline of the offer and the expert's report on the plant.

Messrs. Lawrence & Larsen of Standard have dissolved partnership, having quite recently disposed of their interests in their hardware business. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Larsen spent a few hours in Gleichen to say good-bye to her mother, Mrs. Ringer, before leaving for their former home in the States.

"Anyone whose eyesight is failing would do well by consulting Dr. H. Mecklenburg, the reliable and long experienced eye specialist. He will be at the Palace Hotel on Thursday, Feb. 28th, and Bassano, Feb. 7th.

Catch the Kaiser tomorrow night.

The addition to the Pioneer elevator is nearing completion.

## Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took effect on Sunday, Oct. 29th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 1—west bound—2.31  
" 3—west bound—14.56  
" 2—east bound—4.07  
" 4—east bound—17.24

## NOTICE!

## THE CLEARANCE SALE

Starts Wednesday, January 24 at nine o'clock in the morning.

We are sorry we find it impossible to get this stock marked and placed for sale before Wednesday. The stock is just double what we had expected it was, and so much the better for our customers.

Gleichen has never known the values we are going to give on this stock we bought on a rate on the dollar from the Brewster Trading Co. of Banff

## SAFURDAY Specials

Onions, nice large ones, special.....7 lbs. for 25c  
Soda Biscuits in cartoons.....per box 25c  
All Fancy Biscuits, worth 30 and 35c.....per lb. 25c  
Cooking and Eating Apples.....7 lbs. for 25c  
Extra choice Coffee, Fresh.....3 lbs. for \$1.10  
Canned Corn Beef.....1 lb. tin 30c  
Canned Corn Beef.....2 lb. tin 45c  
Black Tea.....3 lbs. 90c  
Oranges.....per doz. 25c

## MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

## Announcement

I realize the greatest difficulty in putting in the crop this spring will be the shortage of both labor and power. Having this in mind, after careful investigation of the light tractor field, I have decided to handle THE BATES STEEL MULE. This tractor is adaptable to the ordinary sized farm; is easily handled and kept in shape; will do the work of 8 horses at less cost; and, very important, a complete stock of repairs for same is kept close at hand. Call and see this machine.

## Roy M. Allen

Roy M. Allen has an expert in town demonstrating the Bates Steel Mule, and every farmer should see his new tractor. Read his ad in this issue.

FOR SALE—Duroc Jersey Boars, Ready for use apply R. B. Hayes. 43

FOR SALE—Ladies fur-lined coat in good condition. Apply at this office. 36



# SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

BY FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lark & Co., Limited  
TORONTO

(Continued.)

Daphne looked up at him with a glance that struck at his heart. There was no indignation in it, no affected surprise; only a dull resignation which made him understand that she accepted the verdict, and that she felt she deserved it. "No, don't," she said. "You know why it is. It's not Lady Bedworth's fault. It's the Duchess's. We might as well know that."

"Known what?" "That she'd hear something. She hears everything."

"But she has no excuse for condemning unheard," protested he.

"They were sauntering across the grass, so slowly that they could keep a long distance between them and the group."

"But Daphne knew better than her husband how such a story as that which was current about Redgrave Hall must affect a woman of the Duchess's type."

"She would look upon herself as bound to exercise her power as public censor against a woman over whom such grave charges hung as those connected with the disappearance of Rathbone."

"Daphne called herself an idiot for allowing herself to be brought to Old Stone Court, and realized at once, in its fullest force, the weight of scandal and disgrace which she must bear henceforth in her husband's county."

"She stopped short suddenly."

"You go on," she said. "I'll go back."

"But Sir Penywern would not allow this. His blood was up at the sight of her husband, and not even upon her whispered entreaty that, for her sake, he would not press the point, availed against his obstinate resolve to challenge the attempts to snub her."

"No," he said. "We won't be set upon like that. We'll make her come out into the open, at least."

"You'd better not. You'd better take it quietly, pretend not to notice anything," urged Daphne, in a low voice, with great earnestness. "I think she's justified. It is indeed. And with the old Duchess there, too. You can't brave her. She could kill us both by a look. Take me away, and then come back and say I'm not feeling well. It will be quite true, and perhaps—perhaps—"

"—her voice quavered for the first time—it will make them feel sorry."

"No," said Sir Penywern, in a fierce growl, as he put his hand through her arm and clutched in a strong grip. "I won't have you insulted. I'll give these damned old women a piece of my mind first."

It was the first time in her life that Daphne had heard her husband use such strong language, and she was frightened.

Sobbing out pitifully the words, "Oh, don't, don't!" she shrank back and left him no alternative but to stop also.

Then for the first time he noticed that Lord Bedworth, instead of going the whole way to the group of ladies with them, had gone back to the terrace. Sir Penywern was filled with a fierce delight on perceiving that he could now pick a quarrel with a man, instead of engaging in an unequal and most certainly damaging contest with a couple of ladies.

"I'll go and speak to Bedworth," he said, angrily. "But first—"

he hesitated. "Now what am I to do with you?"

"Take me back to the carriage. Really, really, I'm not well," whispered Daphne entreatingly.

Sir Penywern frowned.

This proceeding was not at all to his taste; it seemed to him to be retreating before the enemy had done more than open fire. But she persisted:

"Don't you see they will only say more things to hurt? You wouldn't like me to burst out crying before everybody, would you?"

"I'd make somebody else cry if they did," growled Sir Penywern.

"Yes, and there would be a scene, and a scandal. Oh, Pen, if we're to be miserable and disgraced, let us bear it all quietly, and like decent people. Don't, I pray and beg you, let us have a scene!"

The pleading was good. Certainly there was nothing the baronet hated more than any sort of "scene," and one in which the Duchess was a participant would be very unpleasant indeed. Daphne saw that she had made an impression, and she helped the effect of it by a little coaxing.

"Oh, there's a dear, dear Pen! It's good of you to give way!"

"I'm not going to give way," he began stubbornly.

She pressed his hand gently with her arm.

"Yes, you are. You know you promised," whispered she.

He yielded.

"All right," said he.

Manlike, having once made up his mind, he acted with fire and fury. He dragged her across the grass and up the steps, and through the house at such a rate that Daphne panted for breath. They passed Lord Bedworth on the terrace, and Sir Penywern looked at him over his shoulder and said briefly: "My wife's not well. I'm coming back."

Then leaving Daphne trembling and pale in the motor car, Sir Penywern dashed back to meet his host.

Of course Lord Bedworth had in the meantime made a magnificent attempt at escape; but he could scarce-

ly hope to get far without actually taking to his heels, so the baronet caught him up just as he reached the edge of the lawn.

The two men were old friends, and Sir Penywern made no scruple of seizing him by the arm, and drawing away from safety and the ladies.

"Come, Bedworth, I must have an explanation," he said, sharply. "What does this mean? Lady Bedworth has insulted my wife. Daphne is knocked over altogether by it. Come, what does it mean?"

Brought to bay, Lord Bedworth turned and faced his friend.

"Why do you ask me what it means?" he demanded desperately. "When you know?"

"Explain, please."

"Must I? It will be devilish awkward for both of us if I do!"

"Go on."

"There are stories all over the place. You must know."

Sir Penywern paused. Then he said, in a less aggressive tone:

"Tell me just what stories you have heard."

"All right. But you must forgive me if I make you very uncomfortable. I can tell you it's made us all damned uncomfortable to hear them."

"Fire away," said Sir Penywern, planting his feet firmly.

"The story is that—Oh, confound it! I can't say it. No, dash it all, I can't."

He was meaning to edge nearer to the tea-table. But he was not allowed to do so. Suddenly Sir Penywern dropped his ferocity, and became another harassed man, like his host.

"Out with it. I want to know the version—that's that about."

"Confound it, Tradescant, you ought to look after your wife better. She does the maddest things, can't think what she's been doing. They say—th—she says that—that she murdered a man and—Oh, well, that's enough, isn't it?"

"And the two men faced each other, desperate, ashamed, and without further attempt to palliate the matter."

"It's not true, you know," said Sir Penywern at last, quite meekly.

"Of course it isn't. But how on earth have you allowed such a story to get about?"

Sir Penywern, looking very gloomy, stared at the stones of the terrace.

"It's a conspiracy," he said at last. "That all I know at present. They've frightened her."

"And—how about the man buried in the wood?"

Sir Penywern frowned.

"There isn't a man buried in any wood, as far as I know," he said un- easily.

"Well, that's the story," said Lord Bedworth, now able to speak out and much relieved to be able to do so.

"That's what you've got to meet, and if I were you I should lose no time in consulting your solicitor. Some- body is making a good thing out of a very ugly story, and you are suffering for it."

Sir Penywern nodded.

"You're right," he said. "It will have to come to that."

"You should have taken advice before."

"No. In the hope of letting the scandal die down, I've let it grow."

"That's it exactly." There was a pause. Then he looked frankly into the face of the other man. "I'm damned sorry for you, Tradescant," he said hurriedly, in a low voice, "but nothing like as sorry for you as I am for your wife. By jove, her face—just now! I can't get over it. Women can be such fiends, can't they?"

"And the better they are, why, the worse they are!" cried Sir Penywern.

Sir Penywern nodded. It was something gained to have the opinion of another man upon the business, and he made up his mind at that moment that, whether she liked it or not, Daphne should be forced without further delay to allow him to call in the lawyers.

In the meantime Lady Acise, who had been on thorns, and who, in consequence, had been talking faster and more inconsequently than ever, rose from her seat under the Japanese umbrella, and making an excuse to Lady Bedworth, tripped across the lawn towards Sir Penywern, to ask what had become of Daphne.

"I've had to take her back to the trap," said Sir Penywern, "as she's not feeling very well. The sun, I think, and the ponies pulling so hard."

(To Be Continued.)

**The Law's Fault**

Geordie had a small dog and was summoned for keeping a dog without a license. He pleaded it was only a pup.

"How old do you say he is?" asked the magistrate's clerk.

"A divvint knaa exactly," replied Geordie. "But he's onny a pup."

Expert evidence, however, proved it to be a dog, and Geordie was duly fined. As Geordie was leaving the court he turned to his wife and remarked:

"Hang me if I can understand it. As said the seym thing last year, and the year before, and they let me off. Noo they fine me. As suppose somebody's been messin' about with the law!"—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

**English Farm Labor Situation**

English farm correspondents of Farmer and Stock Breeder declare that if there is any further drain upon farm labor for military purposes, production of foodstuffs next year will be less than the low record of 1916. One English farmer, with 150 acres in grain crops, says his harvest would not all be in yet but for the help given in harvesting by the local curate and schoolboys.

**1916 French Wheat Crop**

The French National Millers' Association after exhaustive inquiries announces that this year's French wheat crop yielded 5,700,000 tons. This amount, with the existing stock, gives a total available of 6,400,000 tons. As the annual consumption is 9,200,000 tons the deficit to be made up by importation amounts to nearly 3,000,000 tons.

**Co-operation in Norway**

There are 1,187 societies of a co-operative character in Norway, 660 of these being in connection with the dairy industry alone. These societies do a business of well over \$20,000,000 a year, an excellent showing in view of the fact that the population of Norway is only two and a half millions.

# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## Lloyd George

His Compelling Magnetism, Which Has Gained for Him Empire-Wide Recognition

From the first announcement of the British Cabinet crisis the figure which has stood most prominently in the mind of Mr. Lloyd George, who has accepted the task. He has been the centre of an Empire-wide attention. Mr. Lloyd George, at fifty-three, exercises today in the wider arena of international politics the same compelling magnetism as he has so long had over his own Welsh nation. For he is the embodiment and the product of the newer Welsh movement of a nationalism which shall recognize in Europe the inalienable right of the smaller nations to live and to fulfill their own destiny unmolested so long as they are loyal to the community and the spirit of civilization.

Lloyd George was first heard of in Parliament for his irrepressible delight in being a pro-Boer when that was the blackest sin that could be ascribed to a British patriot. It would be overdrawn the picture to paint him as forecasting the present fine stand of those South African Boers. If there is one thing in which Lloyd George erred it was in a flat inability to foresee that war in Europe had been inevitable for ten years past. Yet when it came, that overwhelming avalanche of August, 1914, he was among the quickest to realize its fearful vastness, and, recovering from the recoil with an imagination and a projection into the future which only a Celt could accomplish, he set about the concentration of British strength. He is credited with having been the one to suggest that Kitchener be called from his Egyptian voyage. All know that was the first right thing in the maze of mistakes and confusion.

The period of his Cabinet work before the war was one stroke of luck after another. He was in parliament at twenty-seven, almost as early an age as Pitt. That had come about in a combination of events which can never be repeated in Wales. A Bethesda quarryman had died. He was a Nonconformist, and the fact was less little vicar of the parish had refused him burial in the consecrated part of the Church of England graveyard, the only one available. Lloyd George headed the Bethesda quarrymen, strong-limbed men, whose pastime was to fight with the naked knuckle on the Saturday and worship God with impassioned fervor for it on taking the law and the canons into their own hands, removed the coffin and buried it again in consecrated ground by the side of the dead man's daughter. The exhumation caused a great stir in Wales. The little-minded vicar brought an action for trespass. Lloyd George fought the legal battle and won; he fought it with still more gusto on appeal, and secured at last the right of Welsh Nonconformists to be buried with their own ritual, what is public property. And Lloyd George became M.P. for Carnarvon Boroughs, a constituency which literally worships him.

The next outstanding incident in a meteoric career was the settlement of the threatened railway strike of 1906, when he was President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Lloyd George—for he is not a "hyphenated"—was the first Welshman to enter the British Cabinet. His ingress being a striking tribute to the then consolidating Welsh party, numbering thirty Liberals out of thirty-four Welsh M.P.s. In turn came the old-age pension scheme, which brought the blessing of thousands on his head. The Chancellorship of the Exchequer, with a deficit of over \$75,000,000 to meet, was a test. Mr. Lloyd George rose to meet it worthily. He proposed the super-tax, by which taxation was placed most heavily where there was most wealth. It won him the lasting admiration of the bold and the poor, but the long and bitter revivings of the richer classes.

The present war brought out again the strong and virile in Mr. Lloyd George. He alone has had the courage to tell the people fully what the sacrifices must be. He it was who first shocked us by saying that more ammunition was used at the one battle of Neuve Chapelle than was consumed in the whole Boer war. He told first of all the demand of conscription in Britain.

**Going One Better**

An American having told an Englishman that he shot on one particular occasion nine hundred and ninety-nine snipe, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he, "it's not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe."

Thereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a story of a man who swam from Liverpool to Boston.

"Did you see him yourself?" asked the Yankee suddenly.

"Yes, yes, of course I did; I was coming across and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor."

"Well, I'm glad you saw him, stranger, 'cos he was a witness that I did it. I was that swimmer!" — Snap Shots.

**Co-operation in Norway**

There are 1,187 societies of a co-operative character in Norway, 660 of these being in connection with the dairy industry alone. These societies do a business of well over \$20,000,000 a year, an excellent showing in view of the fact that the population of Norway is only two and a half millions.

**Western Merger**

Significance of the Amalgamation of Powerful Trading Organizations

The United Grain Growers' Limited, is the name given to the newly-formed corporation of Manitoba and Alberta farmers. It represents the amalgamation of the business interests of the Grain Growers' Company of Winnipeg, which was established in 1906 soon after the Grain Growers' movement was started, and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company of Calgary, which has been in existence since 1913. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which was organized in 1911, and constitutes another branch of the Grain Growers' movement, has not joined in the amalgamation. The absence of this Saskatchewan company from the merger which has just been announced is really the feature of the event.

For the past four years a number of the leading officials of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have been urging an amalgamation and a central control of all the commercial activities connected with the organized farmers' movement in the three prairie provinces. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the oldest commercial enterprise of the western farmers. It was brought into existence to help the grain growers of the plains to overcome difficulties with railways and elevator interests. Its original purpose was to create a better market for grain, but later it developed, in addition, co-operative buying of such supplies as binder twine, fence wire, farm implements, coal, flour, and many other lines. In short, the Grain Growers' Grain Company has been the food parent of the entire movement, which began simply as a grain selling organization and has expanded into innumerable branches and ramifications.

With the appearance of the co-operative elevator companies, first in Saskatchewan and then in Alberta, the wide field of the Grain Growers' Grain Company began to be curtailed. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in particular soon became a powerful competitor of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in the grain trade. The Alberta company did not seek to steer its own course to such an extent as its sister institution in Saskatchewan, always, for instance, using the Grain Growers' Grain Company as its selling agent. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, however, established its own selling office at Winnipeg, and just this year erected its own terminal elevator at the head of the lakes. It owns and operates 230 elevators in Saskatchewan, and last season did over forty million dollars of business.

A federation such as the United Grain Growers' Limited, proposes to be will not be complete without the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, whose managers evidently believe that a merging of the organized farmers of three provinces under one controlling board would constitute a body of unwieldy proportions. This latest development in the Grain Growers' movement is one of the boldest ventures which its leaders have yet made. It reveals the possibility of a breach with Saskatchewan, as well as indicating the growing power of the western farmer. — Toronto Globe.

## Western Merger

Significance of the Amalgamation of Powerful Trading Organizations

The United Grain Growers' Limited, is the name given to the newly-formed corporation of Manitoba and Alberta farmers. It represents the amalgamation of the business interests of the Grain Growers' Company of Winnipeg, which was established in 1906 soon after the Grain Growers' movement was started, and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company of Calgary, which has been in existence since 1913. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which was organized in 1911, and constitutes another branch of the Grain Growers' movement, has not joined in the amalgamation. The absence of this Saskatchewan company from the merger which has just been announced is really the feature of the event.

For the past four years a number of the leading officials of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have been urging an amalgamation and a central control of all the commercial activities connected with the organized farmers' movement in the three prairie provinces. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the oldest commercial enterprise of the western farmers. It was brought into existence to help the grain growers of the plains to overcome difficulties with railways and elevator interests. Its original purpose was to create a better market for grain, but later it developed, in addition, co-operative buying of such supplies as binder twine, fence wire, farm implements, coal, flour, and many other lines. In short, the Grain Growers' Grain Company has been the food parent of the entire movement, which began simply as a grain selling organization and has expanded into innumerable branches and ramifications.

With the appearance of the co-operative elevator companies, first in Saskatchewan and then in Alberta, the wide field of the Grain Growers' Grain Company began to be curtailed. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in particular soon became a powerful competitor of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in the grain trade. The Alberta company did not seek to steer its own course to such an extent as its sister institution in Saskatchewan, always, for instance, using the Grain Growers' Grain Company as its selling agent. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, however, established its own selling office at Winnipeg, and just this year erected its own terminal elevator at the head of the lakes. It owns and operates 230 elevators in Saskatchewan, and last season did over forty million dollars of business.

A federation such as the United Grain Growers' Limited, proposes to be will not be complete without the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, whose managers evidently believe that a merging of the organized farmers of three provinces under one controlling board would constitute a body of unwieldy proportions. This latest development in the Grain Growers' movement is one of the boldest ventures which its leaders have yet made. It reveals the possibility of a breach with Saskatchewan, as well as indicating the growing power of the western farmer. — Toronto Globe.

## Increase in Crop Area

Returns From Ottawa Show Gain Made Since Census 1911

The census and statistics office has issued a preliminary statement of the areas sown to the principal field crops in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the year 1916, according to the returns of the census taken during the past summer. The returns are complete with the exception of those from 18 sub-districts out of a total of 1,207. For Manitoba the incomplete returns number ten out of 359, for Saskatchewan twelve out of 506, and for Alberta five out of 412.

The 1916 figures for acreage as compared to date are somewhat higher than those of 1916 in the older sections of these provinces, but are lower in the northern and more recently settled districts. The total area under spring wheat in Manitoba in 1915 was 2,748,921, compared with 2,687,439 in 1916.

In Saskatchewan the acreage under spring wheat showed little change between 1915 and 1916, being 8,425,632 in the former year and 8,427,060 in the latter.

In Alberta an increase from 2,112,912 acres under spring wheat in 1915 to 2,529,432 in 1916 is shown.

## Bird Treaty Ratified

Ratifications of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of insectivorous birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary, which was signed August 16, were exchanged at the State Department at Washington on Dec. 7th by Ambassador Spring-Rice and Secretary of State Lansing. So far as is known, it is the first treaty of the kind ever negotiated.

## Coming Closer

"Do you think you will ever own a car?"

"Why not? The controlling circumstances are bound to meet."

"What do you mean?"

"Autos keep coming down, and I keep saving up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## A Metis Sharpshooter

Nephew of Louis Riel Accounted for Thirty Germans Before They Got Him

"This rifle was used by Sniper No. 1295, Pte. P. Riel (nephew of Louis Riel of the Riel rebellion), 8th Battalion (90th Rifles) 1st Canadian Division, B. E. F. With it he accounted for 30 Germans, between March, 1915, and January 15, 1916, when he was killed by a shell at Antor's Farm, France, 128, near Messines."

This is the inscription engraved on a silver plate on the butt of a rifle which is on exhibition in the window of the British Columbia building in London, England. Capt. M. A. Fisot, of the 36th Field Battery, sends this information: "No one, I am sure, in London," he writes, "understood better than I all that this inscription meant. It is too eloquent to need the addition of any words. I beg, however, that the press be good enough to convey to the Riel family and all the Metis nation my personal grief and also my profound admiration for this hero of whom the Metis nation at large must be proud."

Private Louis Philippe Riel enlisted with the Little Black Devils, the 90th Winnipeg Battalion, the second day the war was declared. With them he went over to England, and there having given a demonstration of his ability as a franc-tireur was given carte blanche as a sniper, and just as soon as he entered the trenches with his unit began his work. In letters sent to friends here by his trench chum, another half-breed, formerly a student at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Riel is said to have described potting Germans who were in the trenches. His chief work was to locate snipers from the German side and bring them down.

One story of his keen sight and ability to shoot straight is told when in late April, 1915, he brought down two German snipers within five minutes at a distance of about seven hundred yards. There were men and boys falling regularly on the Canadian side in a certain section of the trench. Riel was watching this spot where the shots came from and decided that snipers were at work. About seven hundred yards away he spied the tree and watched it for a minute, then deliberately aimed, fired and brought down the sniper, who was in one of the lower branches.

Just as soon as he had scratched another mark on his trusty rifle, he levelled again and from the top of the tree another enemy sniper fell to the ground. The incident was noticed by the other snipers, and the officers looked for Riel, but he could not be found. He had joined a raiding party of the Munster Fusiliers and was out leaving his little time. The following morning he reported and proudly pointed to five additional marks on his rifle.

## The Cold Window

Engineers Show What Waste of Heat Results in Big Glass Buildings

People who live in glass houses have to buy coal in a factitious abundance, by Arthur W. Sheldon, of Providence, in a paper which he read before the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York. Mr. Sheldon has been investigating the modern type of industrial building that is constructed so largely of glass, to determine how much heat is lost through the glass.

While we are saving money by prolonging the hours of daylight when we build an industrial building with large glass areas, we may be spending more money than we save in order to heat it. Mr. Sheldon's investigations were made to determine how much glass area and what sort of sash we are justified in using in a building when the heat loss is considered.

Mr. Sheldon's research also led him to the determination of the cause of the condensation which forms between the panes of double-glazed windows. It seems that the leakage of air into the space between the panes, when from the building side, admits to this space warm, moist air. The moisture in this air condenses at the lower temperature of the outside pane and fogs the window. If the leakage of air is from outdoors into this space the air is already at a low temperature, and upon coming in contact with the warmer glass on the building side has a greater capacity for moisture and thereby evaporates what moisture may exist in the air space. Mr. Sheldon proposes, as the result of his studies, that double-glazed windows be provided with small openings to the outside air. Thus the leakage will always be from the outside and no moisture can condense on the window panes.

## Irish Wit Triumphs

An Irish waiter named Kenny was noted for his wit and ready answers.

A party of gentlemen who were staying at the hotel heard of Kenny's wit and one of them made a bet that he would say something that Kenny couldn't answer at once.

A bottle of champagne was ordered, and the one who had made the bet took hold of the bottle and commenced to open it. The cork came out with a bang and flew into Kenny's mouth.

"Ah," he said, "that is not the way to cork!"

Kenny took the cork out of his mouth and replied:

"No; but it's the way to Kill-Kenny."—Baltimore Sun.

## Too Severe

Doctor: Your husband needs some good exercise to restore him.

Mrs. X: Like playing golf?

Doctor: More violent than that.

Mrs. X: I have it! I'll send him down to make a few purchases at the bargain counter during the rush hours.

Doctor: Oh, I didn't mean to kill him.

## War's Bravest Hero

Among the Two Hundred Odd Who Have Won the V.C. Since 1914, Who Was He?

Is our greatest hero the man who has "seen red" or the man with the ice-cool brain?—or is he something between the two?







## THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00  
Exchange Must be added to Cheques

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917

## A Square Deal For the Farmer

This company is constantly marketing the grain of hundreds of farmers and securing the highest possible market prices.

Our purpose is co-operative purely; your interests are our interests. Naturally the more service, the better the results we obtain for you, the better for ourselves.

We believe in a square deal for everybody and the phenomenal growth of our business is proving the success of this policy.

We give track quotations or handle grain on commission.

Let us show you how our trained selling organization can serve you—see our Agent.

### The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-340 Loughheed Building - - Calgary  
When in Calgary visit our Office.

## TAKE NOTICE

Is your home and buildings protected. 'Tis false economy to neglect them. A few dollars in good paint applied by skilled mechanics is money well invested. Wall paper, burlap and other modern decorations supplied and hung. Your inspection invited on any and all work finished by us.

## S. H. POPE

The reliable painter and decorator.  
Shop in rear of Larkin Block

## Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited.

We now have on hand a very complete and new stock of all kinds of lumber, also a car of cement and one of shingles. In fact our entire stock of building material is

**Brand New**  
and we respectfully invite you to  
call and inspect same

No bill too large or none too small for us to furnish. Call and let us give you a figure on that new house or barn. Estimates cheerfully given. We make a specialty of mail order competition and deliver the goods, as promised.

Give us a Trial

C. L. FARROW, Local Mgr.

A JENSEN, of STANDARD  
is offering his excellent business of  
ivery and Transfer For Sale

as he is taking up the  
Ford Auto business entirely.

excellent business is now being done and possession  
can be had immediately. Apply to

JENSEN, - - - STANDARD

## Ralph Connor See Differently

If the war has accomplished nothing else it has helped to broaden the views of Rev. O. W. Gordon, of Winnipeg, better known as "Ralph Connor", the Canadian novelist. Prior to the war Mr. Gordon had become an evangelist, and was the doyen of the most extreme "reformers" of the West. When the war broke out he went overseas as a chaplain. Brought into that direct contact with realities which active service compels, he has returned to Canada, with the message that he has learned to smoke cigarettes, and he further asserts that he would as soon take the rifles out of the hands of our soldiers as their daily ration of rum. In a country like this it requires a great deal of moral courage in a man who has enjoyed the peculiar position of "Ralph Connor", to tell the plain truth as he sees it, and he has met the test. He will probably find that the task of installing common sense into those who wish to abolish the cigarette and have denounced the rum ration as criminal; thorny and difficult. Nevertheless his latest utterance has done more to prove that he is a man with the courage of his convictions than all his previous activities.—Toronto Saturday Night.

## Loyalty and the P.O. Department

The Calgary Herald says that the suggestion of a correspondent that the people should show their patriotism by patronising the postal department with all their money order business and parcels post trade instead of putting it in the hands of banks and express companies is quite reasonable in these times when practical patriotism counts for so much.

That the suggestion should be necessary at all seems remarkable for the post office department, which belongs to the people, has been handling business of this description for a long time and it seems only reasonable to expect the people would patronize their own institutions.

But there is a reason why it has not been done in the past and why it is not done now. One of them is that while the post office department conducts a money order business which is quite as cheap and fully as safe as any conducted by private concerns, it has made no special effort to popularize it. Why does not the management of the post office department develop this business just as banks and express companies do?

## Cash in Your Cheers

Elsewhere in this issue the Dominion Government have an advertisement advising those who have funds for investment to purchase at par Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, with interest payable half-yearly. Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than the issue of treasury bills or other short date security.

One writer says the golden opportunity lies within the grasp of the Canadian people to prove their faith in the war cause by their works, which is the only way in which faith can effectively be demonstrate, and points out two excellent reasons:

First, that your cheers for the Allied cause have been converted into cash and that your money will be serving a useful purpose in aiding in the success for which you have been cheering.

Second, that with very many of us a subscription to this new war enterprise will mean our first step in the direction of thrift investment and the beginning of a good habit.

The Canadian who "talks" for the success of the Allied arms and at the same time fritters away his surplus cash in unnecessary spendings, denying him or herself nothing that enters to creature comfort, is the worst type of hypocrite. It is all very well to condemn munition manufacturer for salting away huge profits in war time; how much more loyal in principle is the man or woman who refuses to come to the aid of the government in its war expenditure because he or she objects to any stint in the enjoyment of their every day life? Both are slackers and the difference between them is merely one of degree.

## Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN AMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,  
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,  
CALGARY, ALBERTA



## New Prices Aug. 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450.00
Runabout	-	475.00
Touring Car	-	495.00
Coupelet	-	695.00
Town Car	-	780.00
Sedan	-	890.00

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there will be no guarantee against an advanced price at any time.

UNIVERSAL MOTORS Ltd.,

W. R. McKIE, Manager,

LICENSED DEALER.

GLEICHEN

*Ford Motor Company*  
OF CANADA, Limited

## B A R G A I N

\$15.00 Steel enamel  
bed. Height at head  
60 in., at foot 41 in.  
Brass top mountings.  
Size 4ft. 6in. Price

**\$11.50**

At The Gleichen  
Furniture Store



GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE  
No. 35

## KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—  
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,  
—IN—  
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

H. D. McKay G. E. Bell  
C.C. K. of R. and S.



## Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8  
in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Peter MacLean, Noble Grand  
E. B. Holland, Secretary

## GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking  
and Embalming

Artificial wreaths always on hand.  
Weather extremes will not effect  
these flowers in any way.

Gleichen, - Alta.

T. H. Beach  
Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any  
place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness  
Store. Office phone 3, residence phone

P.O. Box 138

GLEICHEN, ALTA.

## HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 386, GLEICHEN  
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

I left ribs left ribs right ribs  
499 left ribs 119 left ribs

Horses branded:  
D I right ribs

## F. A. McHUGH &amp; SONS

## BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left  
thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and  
left shoulder. Cattle branded H2  
left ribs or left hip on both left ribs  
and left hip. 101 left hip — left  
ribs.

## DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS

Reliable  
medicine for all Female Complaints. \$3 a box,  
or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any  
address on receipt of price. THE SCOTT'S DRUG  
CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN restores Vm  
for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter";  
a tonic—will build you up. \$3 a box, or two for  
\$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price.  
THE SCOTT'S DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.  
Sold at Yates Drug Store

## NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned  
against buying any grain, hay or  
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-  
gons, harness, saddles, mowers or  
rakes from any Indian of the Black-  
foot reserve without an officially  
printed permit issued by the Indian  
Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or  
make any loan upon any article to  
any Indian under penalty of having  
any such articles seized and being  
prosecuted for illegal pawning  
J. H. GOODERHAM  
164th Indian Agent

## Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took  
effect on Sunday, Oct. 29th, and  
the arrivals at Gleichen are as  
follows:

Train No. 1—west bound—2.31  
" 3—west bound—14.56  
" 2—east bound—4.07  
" 4—east bound—17.24

## Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the  
men who have enlist from Gleichen  
to fight for their King and Country.  
We trust that friends will send in  
the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion  
C Marshall, killed in action  
A Thomson, wounded

12th Mounted Rifles  
L Opl E Wagstaffe  
Geo Moss  
N H Syngue  
Reg Jowett  
H G Robinson  
Opl W Bielby  
F Rogers  
F Duckworth  
J Weddell, killed in action  
W Jeffries  
A Ross  
Lance, Corp. W H Nixon  
H Shoultice  
L J Engstrom  
A Michie  
C A Blencowe  
C Wynters

18th Mounted Rifles  
Francis Daw  
Sergt Hicks  
H Landels  
W L Clark  
H G Robinson  
B Wheeler

31st Battalion  
Sergt. A S Woods  
T W Woodland  
Frank Vigar, wounded  
P Kingsmith  
E Weddell, sergt.  
Sergt. A Weddell  
John Atken  
G Wakefield

50th Battalion  
R Beaton  
H Roberts  
H Dodgson  
J Edwards  
Sergt Devine  
W Kay  
J Gittins  
W Whitfield  
H Glenn  
J Carswell

50th Battalion  
A Roberts  
M Lee  
C Conford  
G Clements  
N McDuff  
M Lawless  
W Varndell  
E Keyte  
J P Collyer

82nd Battalion  
Sergt-Major John Roberts  
L Opl W Coates  
G Howers  
G Harvey  
M Naylor  
E D McBeaz  
J O'Neill  
J Woodward  
G Maitland  
Austin Brown  
Rod Gooderham  
John Olsen  
Arthur Robert Jones  
Frank Telford  
J O'Keefe  
C Befus  
J Cassels  
E A Wyndam  
N Harris  
J Christenson  
J W Egles  
J Williamson  
W McLean  
R Blacome  
John Carruthers  
J Mooney  
A Shred  
Robt Rowe

80th Battalion  
Joe Pero  
C Eraser  
J Oaler

You know as well as we, but you  
put off taking out a policy. Why?  
You'll be provoked at yourself the  
day after the fire that sweeps a-  
way your savings if they are not in-  
sured. What earthly excuse have  
you for not seeing us to-day? We  
await your answer.

## Thomas Henderson

Successor to McKie and Henderson

## REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

## Ranch For Sale

Near Cochrane. What is known  
as the Carling Ranch. 1200 acres  
All fenced. Buildings and corrals.  
spring creek through property.  
Nine miles north of Cochrane. For  
further particulars apply to  
O. W. FISHER,  
Cochrane, - Alta.

83rd Battalion  
Sergt Harry Bowness  
Frank Crockett  
A Weaver  
H Barville  
A Wheeler

187th Battalion  
K McPhee  
P Ostrander  
J Watts  
T Lovelaw  
J Dodds  
R Jeffries  
O Quarman  
S Carrick  
E Mott  
W Doyle  
G Elder  
O Hansen

J Moss  
J B Ball  
G McLeod  
H Barnes  
G Leadbeater  
Little

118th Battalion (Kilties  
Bert James  
O O Ryan  
W James  
W H McKie  
G McCaig  
W Bili  
W Peterson  
W Muir  
Jas Henry Rennie  
E P Tostivan

211 Battalion (American Legi  
Sergt. H J Harrison  
Sergt. Bruce B Awroy  
Sergt. Frank Scott  
Sergt. V Scott  
Sergt. Edmund Scott  
Wm. Service Jr.  
Woycek Lozanski  
Chas C Walker  
Wm Weekes  
Sam McLennan  
Harry Irving  
James Brown  
Wm Lowery  
David Roberts  
J H Leavell  
Homewood  
Ralph Prestwick  
W A Buttle  
Philip Stumpf  
John Tokamp  
Leonard Shaver  
Martin McCarthy  
Alex Watson  
Allen Quennell  
J L Atkinson  
Wm Stacker  
Thos W Davidson  
Carl Stumpf  
Oscar Samson  
Osias Mailhot  
Enele Weltner  
August Olson  
Wm H Busby  
Frank Wernett  
Fred Day  
Lawrence Brown

H Fegan, 175th Batt. Med. Bat.  
J Bates, Can. Royal Eng.  
B Riches, Ottawa eng. corps  
T W Bates, medical corps  
G Wade, Medical Corps  
T Robinson  
F Smart, C.A.S.O.  
J Herper, C.A.S.O.  
J Riddell, reservist  
W Riddell, reservist  
Sergt-Major Coates  
A Parker, Medical Corps  
T Gordon  
Sergt Orr  
A K Tennant  
R Ross  
F G C Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D.  
J T Johnston  
W G Potts  
J Gonnolly  
D Douglas  
G Daly  
W Reynolds  
E Rastaling  
F Francis  
G B Jones  
K Napier  
B Jackson  
J Anderson  
Robert Riches  
Bert Ritchie  
H Holmes  
J W P Clark  
Capt J T Hughes, Staff  
John Martin, French army  
J M Cevaer, French army.  
Sergt. Paul DeConinck, Belgium  
David Elder, 70th Highlanders  
Sergt G R Fox, Princess Patricia's  
wounded  
Capt E F Ward, K.R.R. wounded  
MARK NODDLE, killed in action

WHATEVER  
SHE LIKED

BY

ISABEL ECCLESTONE MACKAY

Miss Lenore Helmick, with the cab  
waiting, paused at the door and looked  
back with that gracious smile which  
she kept in cold storage and produced  
occasionally for the benefit of her  
dependents.

"Remember, Una," said she, "dur-  
ing my absence you are quite free.  
Employ your time as you see fit, with  
the exception of the glass and pewter  
—I have no further directions."  
"Thank you, Miss Helmick." Una  
held a theory that it is not derogatory  
to one's self-respect to address one's  
employer as "mam"; but in practice  
she always said "Miss Helmick."  
"And Una, you are quite sure that  
you are not afraid of burglars?"  
"Not at all, Miss Helmick."  
"Very well. Now don't forget—the  
glass and pewter, but otherwise what-  
ever you like! Good-bye and a merry  
Christmas!"

Una looked after the retreating cab  
with a shadowy smile. Then she  
closed the door and returned to the  
kitchen to finish washing the luncheon  
dishes. Una Lee was supposed to be  
Miss Helmick's secretary, but as there  
were no secretarial duties and plenty  
of housework, the name may be taken  
in a Pickwickian sense, merely. The  
euphemism was supposed to spare  
Una's feelings ("such a nice refined  
girl") and perhaps it did. Una never  
said that it didn't.

To-day as she washed the luncheon  
dishes she made them clatter more  
than usual and to their clattering she  
sang a little song to the tune of John  
Brown. The words seemed to be these:

"Lenore Helmick is a selfish, sel-  
fish thing  
"Lenore Helmick is a selfish, sel-  
fish thing  
"Lenore Helmick is a selfish, sel-  
fish thing  
"A selfish, selfish thing!"

"And the very last straw," she ad-  
ded in a louder voice, "was to tell  
me to do exactly as I like!"

She shut the cupboard door with a  
bang and went into the sitting room  
to put out the fire in the grate. But  
at the door a sense of reference in  
the room came to her. She drew a  
long breath: Miss Helmick was gone.  
It was no longer Miss Helmick's sit-  
ting room. It was just a sitting room  
for anyone who wanted to sit in it.  
Why put the fire out at all? Una  
looked around with an appraising air.

Behind her glass and pewter  
hobbies, she noticed the polished fur-  
niture. "But," she said to herself,  
"I can do exactly as I like," said Una  
aloud, "I do not like to have the Rev.  
Horatio Helmick for a wall decoration."  
The cat who was the only  
other living occupant of the room look-  
ed up at the portrait and purred ap-  
proval. It certainly was a fright of  
a portrait. It had side-burns, a rigid  
jaw, piggy eyes!

The wall looked cleaner, more  
friendly without it, and Una and the  
cat settled down contentedly together  
upon the hearth rug.  
A fire is such a splendid thing for  
dreams! Of course, as we have  
hinted before, Una was a philosopher.  
She accepted her state in life as Miss  
Helmick's secretary and intended to  
go on accepting it until such time as  
she should have saved enough to take  
her teacher's certificate. But she  
hated it with a perfectly unphilosophi-  
cal hatred and there were times when  
she declared that she would give her  
soul for dozens of silk stockings and  
real lace and dresses made at Stitts.  
This proved that she had never yet  
learned much about souls. The cat  
who wore a beautiful gown herself,  
understood the girl's feelings exactly  
and expressed her sympathy by purrs  
and rubs and soft nothings.

"I should so like to know what it  
all feels like!" said Una, after a long  
pause and apropos of nothing. Then,  
suddenly, as if inspired by an en-  
ergetic idea, she tumbled the cat upon  
the rug and ran out of the room.

That night the cat had no five  
o'clock tea, no saucer of cream, no  
bit of buttered toast. She was, in  
fact, a neglected cat, and wondered  
what had happened to her. No one came  
comfortable catwoman. No one came  
near her, the door of the sitting room  
did not open again until long after  
the room was dark save for the glow  
of the sinking fire. Then it opened  
rather softly and a lady came in. The  
cat was puzzled, for the lady seemed  
to be neither Miss Helmick nor Una.  
She was just a lady and a very pretty  
one. She wore a gown of Dutch blue.  
It had a square-cut neck and high,  
puffed sleeves both banded with dull  
blue and gold embroidery; a band of  
the same confined, soft masses of  
brown hair. The gown was very long  
and, as the lady lifted it to keep her-  
self from tripping, it could be seen  
that her stockings were of Dutch blue  
silk and that the slippers, which  
matched them, were several sizes too  
large. An observant person, too,  
might have wondered why the Empire  
bodice lapped over at the back and  
why the lady wore a long pair of black  
suede gloves. There was another  
little detail—missed by a mere cat—  
the lady's eyes matched her gown!

When the intruder had brightened  
up the fire, which she did in a most  
business like manner, she sank down  
in front of it and gathered the amazed  
cat into her Dutch blue lap. She  
seemed like a person utterly at peace  
with the world. Presently, as the re-  
volved fire began to sulk, with  
many crackling for more fuel, the  
lady without rising stretched out her  
hand and pressed an electric bell.  
Its summons could be heard thril-  
ling somewhere in the silent house but  
no footsteps answered it. Then an odd  
thing happened. She in the chair  
(Continued next week)

CANADIAN  
PACIFIC

Low Excursion Fares to

Vancouver, Victoria and  
New Westminster

Tickets on Sale  
Jan 8 to 13, Feb 5 to 10, 1917  
Inclusive  
Final return limit April  
30, 1917

Good for stop over.

For further information apply to  
any C. P. R. ticket agent or write,

R. DAWSON,  
District Passenger Agent,  
Calgary, Alta.



Sittings of the Supreme Court of Al-  
berta, Appellate Division, and for the  
trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and  
for the hearing of motions and other  
civil business, will be held at the fol-  
lowing times and places for the year  
1917. When the date set for the open-  
ing of a Court or Sitting is a holiday,  
such Court or Sitting shall commence  
on the day following such holiday.

Appellate Division  
EDMONTON—Third Monday in Jan-  
uary, Second Monday in March, First  
Monday in May and third Monday in  
September.

CALGARY—Second Monday in  
February, Second Monday in April,  
First Monday in June, and First Mon-  
day in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury  
Causes  
EDMONTON AND CALGARY—  
Third Tuesday in January and each  
Tuesday thereafter except during vaca-  
tion (commencing after the long vaca-  
tion on the Third Tuesday in Sep-  
tember).

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes  
EDMONTON AND CALGARY—  
Fourth Monday in April and Fifth in  
October.

For Trial of Criminal Causes  
EDMONTON AND CALGARY—  
Third Monday in January, Fourth  
Monday in March, Fourth Monday in  
May and First Monday in October.  
WETASKIWIN—Third Tuesday in  
February and First Tuesday in Octo-  
ber.

RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in  
January and third Tuesday in Sep-  
tember.

STETTLE—Third Tuesday in  
March Fifth Tuesday in October.  
MEDICINE HAT—First Tuesday  
in March and Second Tuesday in  
November.

MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March  
and Third Tuesday in October.

LETHBRIDGE—Fourth Tuesday in  
February and Third Tuesday in Sep-  
tember.

For Trial of all Civil Causes  
WETASKIWIN—Second Tuesday  
in May and Fourth Tuesday in Novem-  
ber.

RED DEER—Second Tuesday in  
March and Second Tuesday in Novem-  
ber.

STETTLE—Fourth Tuesday in  
April and Third Tuesday in Decem-  
ber.

MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday  
in May and First Tuesday in Decem-  
ber.

MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May  
and first Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE—Second Tuesday  
in February, Fourth Tuesday in May  
and Third Tuesday in November.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this  
28th day of December, 1916.  
A. G. BROWNING,  
Deputy Attorney General.

## FOR SALE

An A1 stock ranch 4 1/2 miles due  
north of Cochrane, comprising 960  
acres, all fenced and cross fenced,  
100 acres under cultivation, large  
new barn and other buildings, good  
house, telephone, rural mail de-  
livery. Price \$20 per acre, one-  
fifth cash terms to suit on balance.  
R. A WEBSTER, Owner  
Cochrane, - Alta

FOR SALE—7, roomed house and  
three lots, Apply Mrs. D. C. Wish-  
art, Gleichen.

PAY When You  
Graduate  
Garbutt Business College, Calgary

## Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give  
you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy,  
sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to  
choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen  
PROPRIETOR.

MASSAY-HARRIS  
AGENCY

Agent for  
Beatty Bros. barn and stable  
fittings and hay goods.

Any Size  
Gasoline engine and pumps,  
pump jacks, feed grinders and  
wind mills.

Always on Hand  
Singer sewing machines and  
cream separators

A. R. TUDHOPE,  
Agent

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of  
Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms  
reasonable.



## THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

After being in business for three months we  
have a big stock of

Lamps, Lanterns  
High Grade Coal Oil

Bonny Oak and  
Hot Blast Heaters

We have just received a large shipment of  
grain scoops. They can be used for half  
bushel measure and are the latest scoop on the  
market.

When you want any hardware be sure and  
call on us. We are always glad to sell you  
small orders as well as big ones.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.







## BRITISH UNIVERSITIES CONTRIBUTE REMARKABLE AID TO THE NATION

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO HELP WIN THE WAR

Mobilization of the Brain Power of the English Universities  
Proven to Be a Most Important Factor in Accomplishing  
Necessary Investigation Along Scientific Lines

Aeroplane and submarine construction has been vitally affected by the discoveries of English university professors during the war. The ministry of munitions has given the Brooklyn Eagle's London correspondent some splendid examples of how bookish men, devoting their intense scientific knowledge to the development of man-killing devices, have achieved some brilliant results.

The mobilization of the brain power of English universities was not accomplished without some delay and confusion, for the British War Office had not encouraged the meddling of professors with the affairs of fighting. The German government, on the contrary, had encouraged since 1870 the closest intimacy between scientific research and the manufacture of munitions of war. It may be said that every German technical school was potentially and actually an arm of the war office.

At the outbreak of the war, complicated problems of construction immediately presented themselves to the British Government. The staffs of the four technical universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Sheffield placed themselves unreservedly at the disposal of the war office and the admiralty, and, acting under suggestions from the heads of departments, began to work along certain definite lines. The two most important weapons of modern warfare, about which least was known, were the aeroplane and the submarine. Attention was largely concentrated upon these arms of the service.

Professors of botany, textiles, metallurgy, geography and chemistry began to conduct difficult series of experiments. The composition of high explosives in aeroplane bombs was studied, and Dr. Lang, professor of botany at Manchester, conducted most important researches into the causes of the deterioration of linen aeroplane wings. The engineering department found new methods of testing gauges for height and speed, while the chemical department regularly inspected and tested various explosives made by the ministry of munitions.

The question of wireless telegraphy from aeroplanes was undertaken by a Manchester professor, who made an important discovery. These discoveries were of the utmost importance in bringing the British aeroplane to the present state of efficiency so wonderfully demonstrated on the official records of what these Manchester professors actually accomplished, and although the ministry of munitions has requested a certain discreet amount of vagueness in the description, the correspondent may state that when the exact results are published after the war (if they) professors in American technical schools will be astonished at what has been done within a brief two years' experimenting.

The submarine question presented two aspects. The offensive aspect, embracing the questions of concealment, propulsion and offensive armament, and the defensive aspect, dealing almost entirely with the detection and capture of German submarines. The Daily Express stated that one of the men who invented steel nets for catching submarines was a university professor.

The distribution of various important substances from coal tar has been continuously carried on in the Manchester laboratories, as likewise the continuous testing and analysis of samples of steel. Prof. Miles Walker, of the engineering department, has invented a portable shield, bullet-proof at point-blank range; the war office recently adopted some of the essential features. Inventions have been made for the manufacture of shrapnel and for important parts of munitions-making tools. S. Lees, a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a member of the mechanical engineering department of Manchester University, has been given leave of absence to enable him to accept a commission as engineer lieutenant in the British navy, where he is responsible for all the short courses of instruction on internal combustion engines which are now given to naval officers serving on submarines or in the rival naval air service.

Liverpool University has concentrated on the manufacture of drugs, work on high explosives, manufacture of gauges for munitions workers and pathological and bacteriological work for the war office.

One of the most important discoveries has been made at Leeds University with regard to the tanning of leather. The work of Prof. Procter, head of the leather industries department, reads more like romance than reality. He has been the chief originator of the chrome leather tanning process, which accelerates tanning from 10 weeks to 16 hours. This department has given information and advice to the clothing department of the war office with regard to military leathers, and has made it indirectly possible to provide the boots needed by the armies of Great Britain and her allies without disastrous delay.

During the critical period immediately following the outbreak of the war, the dyeing department of Leeds University placed its entire equipment and personnel at the disposal of the British Government. It will be remembered that there was a dangerous shortage of chemical products—due to the cutting-off of the German supply. During the past eight

months technical investigations have been in progress on manufacturing processes for dyestuffs and raw materials not hitherto made in England. These investigations, which are kept secret, are shown to have been successful, although the exact degree of success will not be apparent until German and English dyestuffs take their place in the open market.

Commercial experiments in the cultivation of flax, owing to the stoppage of the Belgian flax supply, were also conducted. The textile industries department has organized entirely new combinations of machinery to produce yarns and fabrics of a type hitherto imported from the continent. The staff of this department has helped in testing khaki for British uniforms and has given valuable advice to the war office in procuring yarn for ammunition belt fabric. Professors of chemistry have engaged in the preparations of antiseptics for use on the wounded.

Members of the staff of Sheffield University have conducted geographical and geological investigations for the admiralty, and the metallurgical laboratories have similarly been lent to the admiralty for the purpose of chemical analysis of certain materials. Prof. J. O. Arnold, F.R.S., who holds the chair of metallurgy at Sheffield, has been for the last 20 years confidential adviser to the admiralty and of the leading Sheffield armament firms. Until comparatively recent years the science of steel had been a neglected study, but Prof. Arnold gave an immense impetus to the study by his important researches. Of the 32 discoveries relative to the constituents of steel, 29 have been made in the laboratories of Sheffield University. "Sheffield steel" is a byword in America.

Previous to the outbreak of the war a growing dissatisfaction was apparent in England with the traditional academic methods of Oxford and Cambridge. It was felt that the two pre-eminent universities should contribute something more definite and practical to English life than the development of a languid manner and an exclusive accent, with the ability of quoting Latin and Greek tags. Although Oxford and Cambridge have given their last undergraduates to the new armies and have suffered heavily in casualties, their record, based on actual results, will scarcely stand comparison today with the four northern universities.

### All France Is United

Matin Editor Asserts Nation Will Fight to Victory Despite Cost

"France will fight to the end and to victory—however long it may require, whatever the expense, however great the cost in suffering."

Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Paris Matin, made that declaration in a lecture in the hall of French Museum of Art, 599 Fifth Avenue, New York, the other night. His subject was "With the French Soldiers in the Trenches Before Verdun." As a lieutenant, M. Lauzanne commanded a company engaged in the defence of Verdun. He is now attached to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Louis Barthou, a former minister, expressed our purpose when he declared 'All France for all the war,'" said M. Lauzanne, "for all the ranks rich and poor are fighting on the same side. We know no republican, no catholic, no royalist, no free thinker, Negro troops made the recapture of Douaumont possible. We are all thoroughly united for France and the right."

The speaker described vividly the horrors of the fighting at Les Eparches, a knoll, at one side of which were the French, on the other the Germans, while the summit was strewn with the bodies of thousands of dead. He told of meeting an enthusiastic young soldier who was soon to go on leave of absence to see his mother. First, however, he had to do eight days' service at Les Eparches. Unmindful of the danger, he said, "I shall go most heartily."

Before the expiration of eight days he fell mortally wounded. When his captain leaned over to receive his final message the young soldier again said: "I shall go most heartily."

"That is the spirit of the French people today," said M. Lauzanne.

### Tribute to Canada's Women

From General Sir William Robertson

Upon learning of the work which is being done by Canadian women in munition plants, General Sir William Robertson wrote the following letter, under date of Nov. 2. This letter has been received by the department of labor of the imperial munitions board.

"It is most gratifying to hear of the splendid work being done by the women of Canada in the production of munitions. It does not, however, cause me any surprise, for the way in which Canadian women have so freely offered their manhood—husbands, sons and brothers—is a clear proof of their determination to support the Empire, and of their readiness to bear the sacrifices thereby entailed. I entertain the highest confidence in the power of our women, and only to render great assistance in the actual performance of work, but also to invigorate and stimulate a spirit of devotion and determination on the part of the men."

### Back Up Men Doing The Fighting

More Munitions and Soldiers Are Wanted at Front

"The message which I should like to give to the people of Canada tonight is that we must back those heroic men of our who are fighting for us in the trenches. We must back them with reinforcements to fill the gaps and strengthen the line. We must back them with munitions that will save their lives and shorten the war. We must back them by tenderly caring for those left behind. And we must back them when they return victorious to Canada, which their sacrifices have ennobled and their valor will have saved for ourselves and for our children and the generations which are to come."

This was the keynote of a speech delivered by Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Finance, to an audience that crowded Massey Hall, Toronto, after his trip to England and the battle front. The speaker laid particular stress upon the splendid work being done by Canadian soldiers abroad and also paid high tribute to the people and government of England for the way in which they took care of the men of the Dominion forces, both on the firing line and in England.

The Canadian hospitals in England were doing a great work, said Sir Thomas. He paid particular attention to that of the Waldorf Astor, whom he said, Canada owed a great debt of gratitude for what they were doing at Cliveden.

He voiced Canada's determination to carry on the war to a victorious end, and prophesied that it would not end until Germany was prepared to meet the terms of the Allies.

"Canada," said Sir Thomas, "with a heterogeneous population of eight millions, scattered over a territory as large as the continent of Europe, has recruited nearly 400,000 of her sons, has transported a quarter of a million overseas and has placed more than one hundred thousand in the forefront of the battle line of Western Europe."

"Before the war a borrowing nation, she is today financing her own heavy expenditures and in addition is loaning money to the Mother Country to aid her finance on this side of the Atlantic."

"Canada, before the war, with an adverse international trade balance of \$300,000,000 today has a favorable balance, which for the current year will reach at least five hundred million dollars and probably more."

"When I left England the authorities there looked forward to no early termination of the war. The opinion of Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, appeared to be that we were not more than half-way through. But never has the national spirit been more indomitable. Whether the struggle that lies before us is short or long, they will see it through. All the circumstances surrounding the peace proposals were such as to create profound suspicion."

"The last peace, the aim of all our policy—the greatest national aim, which the British Empire can possess."

The western front, according to Sir Thomas, is the decisive theatre of the war, and that there Germany would be defeated. Any peace proposals must come from a thoroughly beaten foe. They must offer reparation for monstrous wrongs, expiation for unspeakable crimes. They must offer security for the peace of the future.

### Dominion and United States Protect Birds

International Treaty Has Been Arranged Between Them

An international treaty providing for the protection of the migratory birds has been arranged between Canada and the United States. Decisions upon the subject were made public by Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, who has had charge of the negotiations for Canada.

The matter was first taken up at Washington in 1914, and the movement has received the support of the departments of agriculture in both countries and the commission of conservation of Canada.

The chief aim of the agreement is to prevent the unnecessary slaughter of wild fowl and other migratory birds on both sides of the boundary. It has been agreed to restrict the open season for all such birds to 3 1/2 months. The open season must fall between September 1 and March 10. The prohibition of spring shooting on both sides of the boundary also has been agreed to, and the international shipment of birds will be prohibited.

The treaty has received the warm approval of sportsmen and of all associations for the protection of wild fowl.

### Americans Look to Canada And Russia for Seed

Ruling Price for Good Wheat May Be Over Two Dollars

Already a note of warning is sounded about the spring wheat seed. Land owners are quoted as declaring that the supply is not sufficient, and that unless Canada can come to the rescue importations must be brought from Russia. Some organizations of farmers have appealed to the federal authorities to effect the release of a supply of Russian wheat for import.

If local supplies should prove sufficient, it looks like a ruling price of \$2 to \$2.25. If ever a bumper crop had been needed it was this year, and it failed to materialize in the aggregate. Every possible effort, even of extraordinary character, should be made to restore the equilibrium between supply and demand. Only students of the commercial situation glimpse the tremendous alone, under the influence of a nation of toilers at work under increased and increasing wages.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

### Blackest Outrage Since Dark Ages

Germany's Treatment of the Belgians Cries to High Heaven!

An English woman named Miss Hobhouse has got herself "in bad" with her London friends. She recently made an extended tour through Belgium, under German chaperonage, naturally, and has returned to the London lecture platform to assure her fellow countrymen that "conditions are not nearly so bad as reported."

She is in the same class with a few American newspaper scribes, who more than a year ago were given the same special conduct and "saw nothing, heard nothing, and believed nothing." Miss Hobhouse would have the world to understand that all stories about German persecutions of Belgians were fabrications of perverted minds!

Nobody believes this woman, exactly as nobody credited the florid word-pictures of the American correspondents. Not a suggestion exists that these people were influenced by money or good cheer to hide facts. They were not permitted to see the actual situation! Those of us who have met and talked with men and women who have rendered almost continuous Red Cross service in Belgium since the invasion are not to be misled.

Germany's treatment of the Belgians cries to high heaven! It is the most damnable outrage since the close of the Dark Ages. The letter by Cardinal Mercier is a calm, dispassionate statement of conditions in Belgium. When one considers that writing it and giving it to the world his Eminence gives the Pope, Benedict XV, the letter has a significance not to be underrated.

So long as the sands of time run Germany's treatment of unoffending Belgium will not be forgotten, if condoned, by the rest of the civilized world.—Julius Chambers, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

### Calls Upon Us To End Hun Scourge

Holland Declares Cruelties Inflicted Upon Belgians Are More Vivid Every Day

The Associated Press has received from Amsterdam an "appeal to the American people" by the Holland section of the League of Neutral States. The appeal is signed by President Niemeyer and Secretaries Delafaille and Welch, and in part says:

"Your president has said that sooner or later a moment would come when the world would make the position of neutral nations unbearable. For us Hollanders that moment has arrived; not through our own sufferings, but because we cannot longer passively contemplate the ghastly suffering inflicted by Germany upon Belgium, our neighbor."

"To us the cruelty inflicted on the Belgians by Germany is more vivid every day. Every day numbers of fugitives, in spite of the deadly electric wire which the Germans have erected along the frontier, succeed in escaping to the Netherlands. From them we learn the painful details of the unutterable despair of the women and children who are left behind, and of the agonizing scenes which take place when husbands, brothers and sons, dragged from their homes, and womenfolk, are packed into cattle and freight cars and thus transported slaves to an unknown destination and to an unknown fate."

"To put an end to this to arrest this hellish scourge, which at this moment lacerates the whole of Northern France and Western Russia—there is but one way open and that is collective action on the part of the neutral nations."

"And for you, citizens of the mightiest of the neutral states, it is, in our opinion, the right and duty to take the leadership upon you. This tyranny is not to be borne in vain, and the neutral nations can no longer stand idly by while in Western Europe the most primitive laws of humanity, observed even by civilized races, are trampled under foot."

"We appeal to you to urge your government to energetic and decisive action and to call upon the other neutral nations to rally around you. We do not hesitate to take it upon ourselves to speak with firm conviction in the name of humanity, and our hope is firmly fixed on that sense of justice which has always formed one of the most cherished traditions of citizens of the United States. Americans, we are convinced that you will not disappoint our expectations."

### Off to Old Country for Domestic

Miss Francis A. Biden has returned from a western trip covering the principal prairie cities, where she met many ladies and received applications for domestic help. Miss Biden is a born Canadian and has spent all her life in Western Canada. It is her intention immediately to arrange for a large party of selected domestic servants. These of course, will all have been placed before arriving, Miss Biden's city and state ticket office, 260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

### Another Scotticism

McTavish and Macpherson are adrift at sea in an open boat. McTavish (on his knees): O, Lord, I ken I've broken maist o' thy commandments. And I've been a hard drinker all my days. But, O Lord, if we're spared this time, I promise never—

Macpherson: I widna commit myself over far, Donald. I think I see land—over life.

### Duchess of Connaught Thanks Canadian Women

Much Pleased and Touched at Their Farewell Gift to Her Fund

Through Miss Dorothy Yorke, lady-in-waiting to her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught, Lady Borden has received a message of thanks to the women of Canada for the splendid farewell gift to her Royal Highness, which has been applied to the Duchess's Prisoners of War Fund. The letter reads:

"London. My Dear Lady Borden—Her Royal Highness has asked me to write to you informally and to express to you how very much delighted and pleased she was to receive the cable announcing that the splendid sum of \$55,585 had been placed to her credit at the Bank of Montreal in London. This wonderful farewell gift of the women of Canada has touched me very deeply, and she hopes you will convey to all those who worked so hard in collecting the money her very great appreciation of their kindness. She feels especially grateful to you for all the trouble you have taken in the matter. The sum has been placed on deposit at the bank, so the interest upon it will add substantially until the money is needed."

"Yours very sincerely,  
"Dorothy Yorke."

### Distribution of Food Supplies Britain's Problem

Food Controller Says Each Individual Must Have Just His Fair Share

Baron Devonport, speaking in the House of Lords, said the solution of the food question resolved itself into one of a system of rationing. It was not enough to maintain the food supply, but it was overwhelmingly essential that they be distributed fairly. The food controller said his first duty would be to ascertain the quantity of food stocks available and the stocks visible. There were many unpatriotic people, he said, trying to get hold of supplies in excess of their wants.

"My remedy," said Baron Devonport, "will be to adjust the supplies coming into the country so that everybody will have an equal chance of getting a fair share—no more and no less. On account of many people buying up supplies sugar cannot be got at all. A remedy must be found for that. Possibly the only way will be by a system of rationing."

It was obvious, Baron Devonport added, that a general diminution in the consumption of staple food was necessary. At present this diminution could only be brought about by voluntary abstinence, but if voluntary abstinence was not successful it would be necessary to make abstinence compulsory.

### Sample Grain Markets

Minister of Public Works Is Pushing His Ideas to Early Completion

Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, states that sample markets will be established at all buying points in Western Canada at the earliest possible date. The cabinet council decided upon it prior to the departure of Sir George Foster for England. Mr. Rogers is particularly urging that the system be put into force without delay. Provision already has been made by proclamation confirming clauses of the Dominion Grain Act. It only remains for the government and the grain commission to make the provisions operative. The order-in-council and proclamation approving of sample markets were passed as far back as November of 1912.

It is expected that the new system will be in force early enough to affect the marketing of a large part of the present season's still unmarketed crop.

Mr. Rogers states that in his opinion sample markets will be of large benefit to the farmers.

Under the present system, he contends, there is a wide divergence of price for various grades. Even in normal times the spread between No. 1 and No. 2 Northern is at least five cents. The farmer might have extra No. 2 Northern, which, however, did not grade exactly up to No. 1. But he was compelled to take the No. 2 Northern price. By the sample market he would receive the benefit of the quality and the resultant benefit of price.

### Sailing Craft Comes Back

The Windjammer, Once Relegated to Oblivion, Is In Demand

It was not so very long ago that any reference, either written or spoken, concerning sailing vessels was an obituary in itself. The "windjammers" were referred to as a type of craft, obsolete and hopelessly worthless. They had been driven home from the seas by the faster moving and more certain steamships, and floated as white elephants on their owners' hands until they should rot or rust their way safely into Davy Jones's locker and be forgotten.

Then came the war in Europe and the jump in ocean freight rates. Things changed. So much so in fact that the worthless "windjammer" of three years ago is now a gold mine for its owner. "Anything that will float safely" is the watchword in the maritime world. The sailing ships of all nations have therefore done a "come back" that probably has never been surpassed in any industry. Such vessels no longer change hands for thousands or tens of thousands of dollars. They represent hundreds of thousands and no one is particularly desirous of turning loose his ship unless at an enormous profit.

American shipyards which fifty years ago turned out the fastest sailing vessels plying the seas are again active after lying idle for decades.—Galveston News.

## SOCIAL SERVICE PROBLEMS WILL RECEIVE ATTENTION IN THE WEST

NEW COMMUNITY SPIRIT IS TAKING FIRM HOLD

Interest in the Social Service Movement is Manifested by all Classes, and the Series of Congresses Recently Held Have Aroused Great Enthusiasm

### Forest Fire Laws

Want Scope of Manitoba Laws Extended

A campaign of considerable vigor has been waged in the province of Manitoba for some time past under the inspiration of the Canadian Forestry Association to have the provincial legislature adopt means to stop the great timber waste in the northern section of the province caused by forest fires. Most of these fires originated on settlers' lands where clearing operations are carelessly conducted and very frequently result in dangerous conflagrations. The catastrophe in Ontario last summer was due entirely to settlers' fires.

It has been discovered that Manitoba has committed itself to the principle of issuing permits for the setting out of fires in the northern forested districts. This is contained in the Fires Prevention Act of 1913, but the scope of the Act is wholly municipal, and it has no application to the districts where fire prevention is most needed, namely the unorganized municipalities.

The Manitoba Government is now being asked to make the Act apply to unorganized municipalities, and it is suggested that the issuing of permits and the supervision of the fires, so as to prevent them doing damage, might be entrusted to the rangers of the Dominion Forestry Branch, thus relieving the province of the administration costs. The Dominion Government is willing to undertake the additional duties.

### Democracy Among Royalty

German Reigning House 'holy' Without the Modern Sense of Human Equality

It is probably much more difficult to be a democrat in a royal family than in the family of an ordinary citizen. Scarcely any royal family in Europe has been successful with the exception of the British, in breeding democrats. The Danish royal house has been trained in excellently simple style, and the Queen-Mother is a testimony to the success of the method, and so are her children. But King Constantine of Greece is only the second generation away from the Danish simplicity and he has not escaped the German taint. Perhaps his wife is to blame. The father of the present King of Sweden was a good democrat, but there are doubts about the present monarch, and chiefly on account of his pre-German tendencies. The King of Italy is democratic, and so is the Serbian ruler. King Albert of Belgium promises to be one of the great figures of history, and if he should be, it will be due to his democracy. The czar is far more democratic than the autocratic form and methods of the Russian Government might lead one to expect. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and King Haakon of Norway follow the modern tendencies. It is only in Germany, and in the countries allied with her that the reigning houses are wholly without the modern sense of human equality. Canada has been fortunate in having in the Duke of Connaught a living testimony to the real democracy of the British royal family.—Toronto World.

### More Duties Given Military Hospital Commission

Sending the Canadian Wounded to the Dominion

Hitherto the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada has only had to deal with soldiers in the convalescent stage. From now on patients will be sent home to Canada as soon as they can travel without risk. A very large number of the 20,000 Canadian sick and wounded now in England will come under the new rule.

This change involves a great increase in the commission's work and these "bed cases" can only be brought over by degrees. Accommodation has already been secured for more than 1,600 at various centres, including: Winnipeg, general hospital, 100; Edmonton, Strathcona hospital, 150; Vancouver, general hospital, 300.

In British Columbia, the Esquimalt convalescent hospital is now to be supplemented by Rest Haven, a building erected as a sanatorium for miles from Victoria. It will house 200 men, or double the number at Esquimalt. In the same province, the acquisition of Sunny View, near Kamloops, adds 20 to the accommodation for convalescents.

There, 2,601 invalided soldiers, under the commission's guardianship at the beginning of this month, classified as follows: Convalescent hospitals, 1,201 in-patients and 811 out-patients.

Tuberculosis sanatoria, 459 in-patients and 27 out-patients.

Insane asylums, 28.

In view of the rapid growth of the commission's work, Dr. W. W. Chipman has been appointed medical inspector of hospitals to assist Lieut. Col. A. Thompson, M.D., M.P., the medical superintendent.

### A Receptive Mood

"Do you favor protection or free trade?" "Well, I like what protection has accomplished in the past. But I must admit it isn't anything compared to what the free traders believe they can bring about in the course of time."—Washington Evening Star.

The new community spirit has gripped Western Canada. The era of individualism is gone. The people are facing their difficulties and working out their problems together, conscious that their interests are one. The policy of drift in public affairs is renounced. A careful study of social conditions and a firm grasp in dealing with them is demanded of the leaders in Church and State. This spirit has just received striking expression in the series of Social Service Congresses held in the middle West. The president and secretaries of the Social Service Council of Canada, Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon, Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer and Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, have returned from these Congresses, and report them as successful from every point of view. The Congresses were held in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg. During the winter months similar gatherings will be held in British Columbia and the eastern provinces.

Deep interest is taken in the Social Service movement by all classes. In Alberta the government was represented by four delegates, whose contributions to the discussions were most valuable. Three members of the Saskatchewan government were on the program, and a similar number of the Manitoba government assisted in the conference in Winnipeg. In each of the three provinces the Lieutenant-Governor presided at one of the evening meetings and gave the movement his cordial support. The churches, the labor organizations, the W.C.T.U. and Women's Councils and other organizations were fully represented. The whole course of the discussions showed the people's interest in their social problems and their determination to deal with them in a practical way.

Vigorous attacks were made on the whole patronage system in politics. The governments of Manitoba and British Columbia are both pledged to the abolition of patronage. The congresses in Alberta and Saskatchewan raised the whole issue, and resolved to appoint committees for carrying on the agitation and securing government action on the matter. The addresses of Principal John Mackay, of Vancouver, led the thought of the delegates on this subject, and he was ably supported by prominent public men in each province. All the West has suffered severely from this pernicious system in the public service, and is determined that patronage must go.

The rural problem, the labor question, immigration, the various phases of the social evil, the rights and needs of the children and social reconstruction after the war were among the questions considered. But what struck the observer was not so much the practical character of the subjects studied as the determination of all classes to meet the needs thus revealed. One man remarked: "The West will lead all Canada in social experiment and reform. They are not satisfied with what they see in the East, and are resolved to introduce a better order."

The new community spirit is influencing life in many ways. One of the provinces, in endeavoring to make the school a social centre, offers the teacher and his family a house and ten acres of land. The work on that land is to be done by the boys under the teacher's supervision, as part of their school training. The work in the home is to be done by the girls, under the direction of the teacher's wife, as part of their training. This means that the teacher needs a working knowledge of scientific agriculture. But the value of such a school as a community centre, especially among our non-English-speaking immigrants, cannot be over-estimated.

The address of Mr. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, sounded the keynote for all the conferences. Mr. Robins is a wealthy American, who is giving his life to Social Service. Deep religious convictions, a practical bent of mind and remarkable powers of expression make him a marked man in any gathering. He has a message for Canada in the present crisis that the whole country ought to hear.—Toronto Globe.

### Facts Concerning Gasoline

According to the National Safety Council, gasoline should be kept and used only in small quantities, and used only by experienced persons who realize the danger in using this volatile fluid and know how to handle it safely. Gasoline should be handled in small safety cans, equipped with safety gause and safety stopper. Gasoline is exceedingly volatile and will vaporize when exposed to the air at any temperature down to 15 below zero.

This vapor is nearly three times as heavy as air, and when mixed with the proper quantity of air becomes violently explosive. The vapor will ignite from any open flame, even from a spark of static electricity from a human body, a spark from an emery wheel, or from a sufficiently heated surface. The gasoline vapor, being heavier than air, will naturally seek a lower level, and if confined where there is poor ventilation, will sometimes remain in an explosive condition for months.

Gregory, aged six, was being driven from the station on his first visit to Yorkville. His mother, noticing a troubled look on his face as he glanced about, said, "What's the matter, dear? Don't you like the beautiful country?" "Yes, mother, but on my way Yorkville is brown!"



## J. A. RAMSAY

We are busy Stock taking, but never too busy to extend the glad hand to our customers.

J. A. RAMSEY

"The Busy Store"

Where the People Trade

If you don't get the CALL you will know your subscription is overdue

## TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

## DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA  
OCTOBER 7th, 1918.

## Crown Lumber Coy.

Even if you need but a shelf phone the CROWN.

Every order large or small receives our prompt attention. Phones 11 & 36.

C. B. Hyndman  
AGENT, GLEICHEN.

FOR SALE—A few choice white Wyandotte cockerels. W. H. James, 45 Gleichen.

100 bushels of A 1 chicken feed for sale. Apply at Call office. 45

ESTRAYS—Four cattle, branded UM on right ribs, under notch on left and right ear on top. Two roan cows, one muley and other with calf. Red 3 year old steer and red yearling heifer. \$5 reward per head. Apply James Hamilton, Vulcan, R. 2. 45

FOR SALE—Gentle milch cows, close to profit. T. W. Snowden, Ouelletville. 46

FOUND—Black sow with five young pigs. A. N. McLeay, Gleichen. 45

W. H. Quail of Claresholm will pay a fair reward for information that will lead to the recovery of any of these brands T—T right ribs, D> left hip, ZP right ribs, left ear under and over, right ear under nick, left hip. 51

ESTRAY—Roan mare, weight about 1200 lbs., branded on left thigh. \$5 reward for information leading to recovery. R. Shore, Queenstown. 42

ESTRAY—Red heifer, 2 year old next spring, some white marks on face. On left ribs is branded SU. \$5 reward for information leading to recovery. P. H. Stumpf, sec. 16-19 21, Milo. 44

ESTRAY—Two black and one bay colt coming three years, branded—Z on left thigh, one black colt has white strip on face. \$5 reward for information leading to recovery of each. Geo. Riches, Phone R313, Gleichen. 44

ESTRAY—One bay mare and one bay yearling horse branded with on left shoulder. \$10 reward for the return of each. J. C. Woodburn, Cluny. 42

## Coming Events

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Jan. 29—H. W. Hallowell's auction sale.

Jan. 19—Skating Rink party.

Jan. 24—Pte. Peat and Trooper Jerrett.

Feb. 3—Hamburg-Hollingshead Recital.

March 1—N. N. Haye's auction sale.

Every Thursday—K. of P.  
Every Monday—Oddfellows.

## AUCTION SALE

of live stock and farm implements of Mr. H. Hallowell

Monday, Jan. 29, 1 P.M.

AT

Prospect Farm 3-1-2

Miles N.W. of Gleichen

Horses, Cattle, Chickens  
Harness, machinery and numerous other articles.

Terms cash. No reserve.

A. R. TUDHOPE  
Auctioneer

## Money to Loan The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta.

### Town of Gleichen

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll of the town of Gleichen for the year 1917 has been prepared and is now open to inspection at the office of the secretary-treasurer of the town from 10 o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon on every day which is not a public holiday, except Saturday, and on that day from 10 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock noon, and that any ratepayer who desires to object to the assessment of himself or any other person must within thirty days after the date of this notice lodge his complaint in writing at my office.

Dated this sixth day of January, A. D. 1917.

PETER MACLEAN,  
Assessor.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.  
Charges are 25c per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Have you seen Roy M. Allen's steel mule, worth eight horses?

If you object to your town assessment now is the time to say so.

H. W. Hallowell's auction sale has been postponed to Monday, January 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ostrander and little "Pat" Irvine returned last Sunday from an extended visit with relatives in Toronto.

Pte. Billy Service returned over a week ago from Calgary, and is still on crutches, owing to his shooting accident last fall.

W. McConnel has received word one of his brothers has been wounded. He has seven brothers enlisted and a sister a Red Cross nurse.

The Red Cross acknowledges the receipt of \$25 from Mr. John C. Buckley and \$25 from Dr. Rose. For these donations the committee expresses sincere thanks.

The Cluny farmers are busy organizing and hope soon to start the erection of an elevator there, under the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

N. N. Haye has decided to leave Canada and has instructed T. H. Beach to offer all his live stock, farm implements and household effects for sale by public auction on Thursday, March 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leggett from Souris, Man., on Friday and spent until Monday visiting his sister, Mrs. S. A. Hall, and his brother, M. Leggett. They were on their honeymoon trip and continued it through the Rockies to the Pacific coast.

A proposition is now underway in England to amalgamate the Southern Alberta Land Co. and the Canadian Wheatland Ltd. and to raise capital to complete the great irrigation canal south of Gleichen on which over five million dollars have already been expended. A new movement is for the settlement of ex-soldiers on the land of these companies.

Monday night the members of Prairie Lodge No. 44 spent a most enjoyable time in their temple and later at a light supper. A great amount of business was transacted, including the nomination and election of officers, and the three links were welded together stronger than ever; in brief the absent brothers may well regret it. The financial condition of the lodge is excellent as is also the paid-up members, but attendance has not been quite up to the mark. This, however, will be remedied by special endeavor it is hoped. The new officers are a determined to make the meetings so interesting that all will regret missing any of the meetings and also increase the membership.

Under the auspices of the Gleichen Red Cross next Wednesday evening, January 24th, a very interesting entertainment is promised in the Opera House, which is endorsed by the Edmonton Red Cross society. The entertainers are returned warriors, who having done their "bit" at the front are now aiding the Red Cross fund and endeavoring to make a living for themselves. Private Peat, of the first Canadian Contingent, will tell of his thrilling experiences while fighting in France and Belgium. He lay on the Battlefield for two days with a German explosive bullet through his lung and shoulder. Trooper Jerrett before the war was a well-known London entertainer in character sketches, songs and comedy. He will give the humour and anecdote of the trenches. This combination should be a good one and as part of the proceeds go to the Gleichen Red Cross a good attendance is assured.

## LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE is prepared to encourage the development of the Western livestock industry by extending liberal credits to good farmers to purchase breeder and feeder livestock.

### FINISH THE FEEDERS IN CANADA

### KEEP THE HEIFERS AT HOME

In 1915 about 45,000 head of feeder cattle were taken from the Winnipeg stock yards for distribution among farmers in the Northwestern States, representing a serious loss to Western Canadian farmers.

We wish to assist in stopping this movement. Consult us before selling unfinished stock. If you must sell, let us try to find you a buyer at home and build up your own district.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

PRICES CUT

GET OUR PRICES  
You'll Buy OUR GOODS



Price is a great power in business.

Winter will yet last a long time: but the big value we will give you for little money is going to soon clean all our good winter goods.

Hicks Trading Co.

## PROSPECT FARM

I am instructed by F. W. Crandall, owner of "Prospect Farm", three miles northwest of Gleichen, that his interests are such he is not able to give proper attention to this farm, and has placed it in my hands for a short time to dispose of.

This is one of the best farms in this district, and being so near in should make a fine home.

There is a Spring on the place, and all usual improvements.

Call on me at once for terms and conditions.

Thos. Henderson, Gleichen.

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal  
Bankhead Hard Coal,  
and Briquettes.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER

Have you paid for your CALL?

WANTED

Paper is going up in price and all subscriptions must be paid in advance to the CALL.

Fourth Friday in each month—Regular meeting of Alberta Star Chapter No 18. O. E. S.

Several parties to take contracts for breaking new land on a large ranch lying east of Gleichen on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, apply in writing to P. O. Box 707, Calgary. 44